

MONEY FOR AMERICAN REFUGEES REACHES BERLIN

AUSTRIAN FLEET MOVES FROM BASE

Forty Warships Reported to Be on Way From Pola to Cattaro.

ADMITTS LOSS OF CRUISER

Vienna Announces Arrival of Survivors of the Zenta in Montenegro.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, August 24.—The Central News has a despatch from Rome which says that Adriatic fishermen have reported an Austrian fleet of about forty ships, practically the entire effective force of the Austrian navy, moving south from its base at Pola. It is believed it is going to Cattaro.

A French fleet has been in the Adriatic for some days, according to reports. An official communication given out in Vienna and forwarded by Reuters' correspondent at Amsterdam says that according to a telegram from Cetinje 14 officers and 170 of the crew, including 50 wounded, of the Austrian cruiser Zenta, which was reported to have been sunk by a French fleet, have reached Montenegrin territory.

The official statement says other reports of losses by the Austrian fleet in the Adriatic are without foundation. This statement is supposed to refer particularly to the reported loss of the Austrian battleship Zrinyi.

A despatch from Paris, says *Excelsior* that afternoon, published a message from Nish, Serbia, saying an Austrian monitor struck a mine in the Adriatic and was destroyed. The crew of the monitor perished.

4,500 AUSTRIANS TAKEN.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

Vienna, Aug. 24.—The official communication issued at Vienna regarding the situation between Austria and Serbia, the Serbian press bureau has issued a communication in which it says:

"In order to put matters in their proper light the official press bureau has been authorized by the highest authorities to issue the following:

"The Serbian army captured from the enemy in the engagement on the Drina spoils which up to the present time include the following items: Four thousand five hundred prisoners, fifty-three guns, eight howitzers, 114 caissons, three field ambulances and a medical column with supplies, fourteen field kitchens, fifteen ammunition, provision and telegraph wagons, railroad trains, quantities of equipment, regimental strong boxes, etc."

In the recent battle on the Drina, in which the Serbians won a marked victory, their artillery sank a number of Austrian boats, including eight transports carrying troops. The despatch continues that the Austrians are concentrating their forces on the Drina in preparation for a desperate attempt to regain the ground lost to the Serbians.

AUSTRIA'S DOUBLE TASK.

Attack of Russians Forces Her to the Defensive With Serbia.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Venice correspondent of the *Times* sent the following notice published in the *Times*:

"On account of the Russian intervention in the Serbian war, Austria is forced to gather all its forces for the principal struggle in the northeast. Consequently the attack on Serbia is henceforth looked upon as a punitive expedition, and not as a definite war. The decision, therefore, has been reached to retire from the offensive and take up a waiting attitude, making a fresh attack when opportunity presents itself."

"The considerable losses sustained by Austria on the banks of the Drina are not surprising, in view of the superiority of the numbers of the enemy and the fact that the latter are fighting for their existence."

PREPARE TO DEFEND VIENNA.

Imperial Order Is Issued for Safety of Capital.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—A despatch from Vienna, via Rome, says an imperial decree has been issued ordering that the Austrian capital be placed in a state of defence.

GERMANS TURN BRITISH.

800 Have Changed Nationality in Australia Since Aug. 1.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Reuters' Melbourne correspondent telegraphs that nearly 800 Germans have changed their nationality and become British subjects in Australia since August 1. The monthly average of naturalization of Germans in the Commonwealth under normal conditions, he says, is less than seventy.

The correspondent adds that prize courts have been established in all the States of Australia.

GERMAN LINER ESCAPES.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Reports reached here today that the Princess Alice of the North German Lloyd Line has taken refuge at Zamboanga, Mindanao Island, after having been fired at by a British warship which attempted her capture. It is expected that she will remain there until after the war.

GERMANS PROTECTING U. S. WOMEN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The U. S. mail from Germany for Rotterdam is slow, but according to Harry Learned, an American who arrived today by that route.

Mr. Learned says that Americans with proper credentials are having no trouble with the German officials in Berlin.

WOUNDED FILL ALL DUTCH HOSPITALS

Holland Is Haven for Thousands of Refugees From Belgium.

OUTSIDE HELP IS NEEDED

Dutch Do Their Best, but Are Overwhelmed by the Work.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MAASTRICHT, Holland (via The Hague), Aug. 24.—This city, the gateway to the Belgian theatre of the war, presents scenes of suffering and misery seldom seen. Across the neutral frontier have come hundreds of refugees, without money, without food and with only the clothes they stand in.

Refugee camps have been established by the Dutch Red Cross and feeble efforts are being made to relieve the suffering of the men, women and children who fled their Belgian homes before the German advance. Several hospitals have been improvised. Here the sick and the wounded are being treated. Meanwhile the roads toward Belgium have been barricaded and the Dutch troops have been massed to see that the neutrality of the nation is not violated.

I passed through the Dutch territory as an American correspondent intending to enter Belgium and visit the various Belgian villages near Liege in order to make a first hand investigation of the alleged barbarities inflicted on the inhabitants by the German troops.

As I entered Maastrecht the distant boom of the guns at Liege showed that the fortresses were still holding out in the face of the tremendous fire of the German siege guns.

I managed to get through the lines to within eighteen miles of Liege, only to be arrested by a Dutch patrol. I was taken before the major commanding, who told me that I could not go into Belgium. He was deaf to all protests and finally gave me my choice of leaving for Maastrecht or being put in jail. I came to Maastrecht.

The little cathedral in Maastrecht has been transformed into a temporary hospital. The doctor in attendance told me stories of the heroism of the wounded German soldiers who have been brought in and are being cared for in a makeshift fashion because of the limited medical stores obtainable. One instance was typical.

A German soldier, hardly more than a boy, was brought in fearfully wounded. For two days he lay unconscious. Then, just before he died, a glimmer of consciousness returned. He tried to raise himself, failed, then raised his hand weakly in salute and whispered in a voice audible only to the nurse at his side:

"Herr Lieutenant, I report myself."

The whisper in German was his last word. As he ended the brief sentence his form shook convulsively and then stiffened. The boy had fought his last battle.

Another, a young officer, lingered for days with a shrapnel hole in his side the size of a baseball. His own condition did not seem to trouble him, but he constantly implored the doctor to help his comrades who were suffering in coats near by. Always his whispers were of the coming triumph of the German arms. There was no regret that he was wounded unto death, but regrets that he could not hope to go back to the firing line.

Outside aid is badly needed here. The Hollanders are doing their best to relieve the suffering of the refugees and of the sick and wounded. But medical stores are scarce. There is very little food. The suffering in the refugee camps, where mothers are separated from their husbands, children from their mothers, and none has knowledge of the fate of their missing loved ones, taxes all who vainly essay to comfort.

The Dutch Red Cross is utilizing its every resource to give needed aid. But the task is too much for the organization and up to the present no outside aid has arrived.

GERMANS ALL MOBILIZED.

Principal Problem Now Is Transporting Munitions of War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROTTERDAM, via London, Aug. 24.—Tourists returning from Germany say that the movement of troops through the western part of Germany has decreased considerably and that it appears that the mobilization has been about completed.

The work of the railroads lies chiefly now in transporting munitions of war. The centres for the distribution of these are Dusseldorf, Coblenz, Mainz and Kassel.

ENGLISH EARL IS WOUNDED.

Young Peer Dangerously Hurt on a Belgian Battlefield.

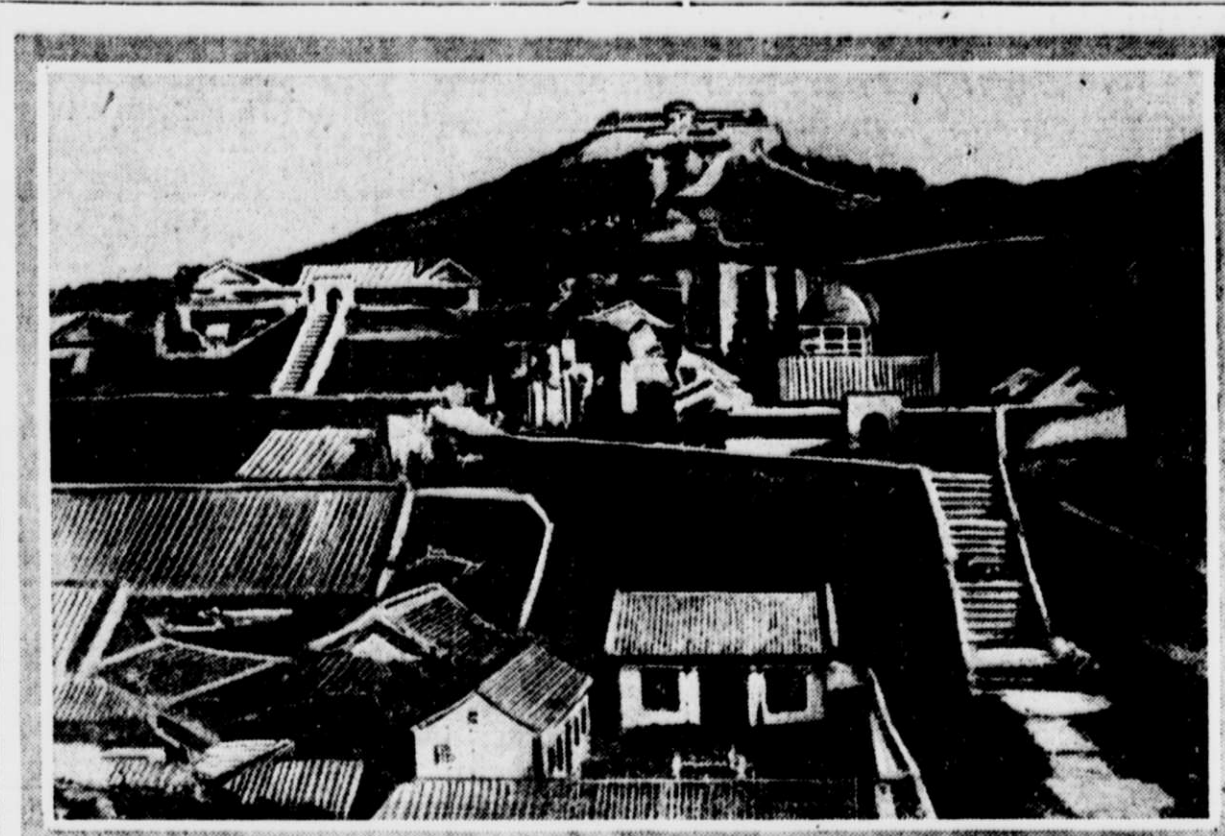
Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The official news bureau of the War Office and Admiralty announced today that the Earl of Leven and Melville has been dangerously wounded.

The Earl recently passed his twenty-fourth birthday and is one of the richest of the bachelor peers. He is a Lieutenant in the Royal Scots Greys, one of the most celebrated British cavalry regiments.

New Yorkers at Brunnen.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Americans at Brunnen, Switzerland, according to a despatch are Mr. and Mrs. Bellamy Storer, Mrs. Albert Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Sturges and Mrs. Laura Morgan of New York and P. S. Tannon of Salt Lake City.



The German forts at Tsing-tao, the port of Kiao-chow, now reported being bombarded by the Japanese warships.

BRECKINRIDGE AT BERLIN WITH GOLD

Special Train Rushed From The Hague With American Relief Party.

HELP FOR THE STRANDED

Fifteen Officers of U. S. Army Accompany Assistant Secretary of War.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, via London, by wireless, Aug. 24.—Henry S. Breckinridge, United States Assistant Secretary of War, and fifteen American army officers who came over on the cruiser Tennessee arrived here today to make arrangements for the return of American refugees.

The special train, in charge of an attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin, made the trip from The Hague in thirteen hours, which is fast time considering the state of war. Thirty-three hours is an average time for the trip at present. The train which brought the American Assistant Secretary of War and his party also brought a high German official, a fact which probably accounts in some degree for the speed with which it covered the distance.

Mr. Breckinridge brought with him the part of the Tennessee's gold intended for the relief of Americans stranded in Germany.

REFUGEES JAM LONDON.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The American relief committee was bombarded today just as it was on the opening day of the crisis. More than 1,500 Americans have arrived here since Saturday from various places on the Continent and the majority of them are penniless.

The committee and the bureau established for American refugees are dealing expeditiously with all the questions which are being raised. The steamed ships, which were almost deserted last week, were jammed to-day the same as when the panic was at its height.

Mrs. Barclay Warburton, with her son and daughter and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Dieston of Philadelphia and Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Barrie of New York arrived last night from Carlsbad by way of Germany. They brought two French maids, a Belgian maid and an English valet with them through Germany, the servants wearing small American flags. No passports were demanded of the party in Germany.

The party reported that Sir John Henniker Heaton was among the Englishmen who had not yet been able to leave Carlsbad. Members of the party told of seeing a mob of Austrians chase a French chef who had had words with a German chauffeur. The police saved the Frenchman from the mob.

EXODUS FROM GENEVA.

Ambassador Herrick Arranges for 3,000 Americans to Leave.

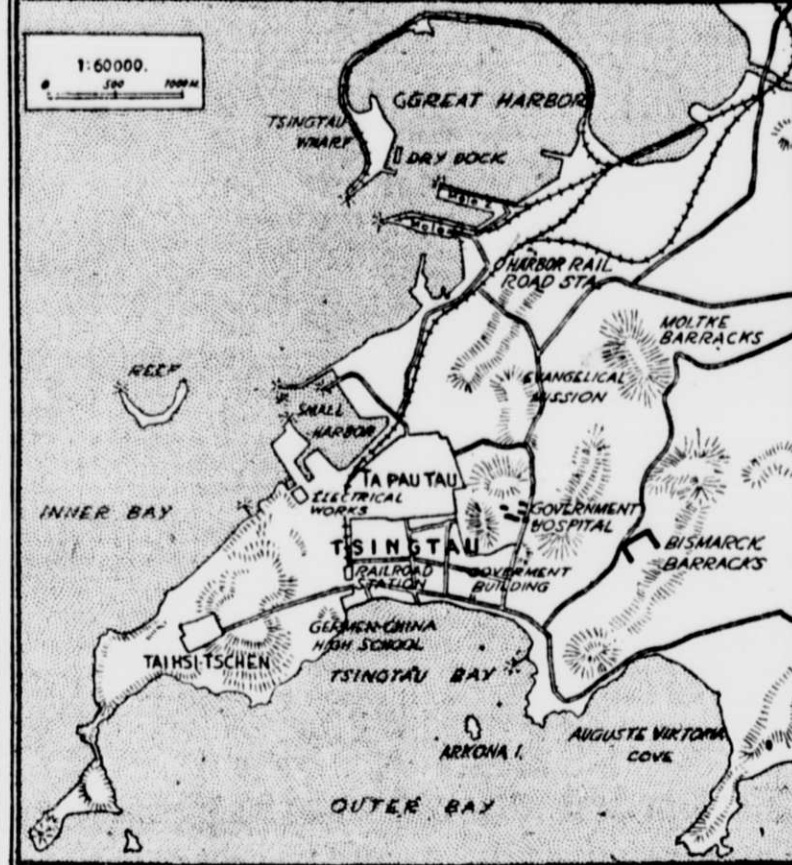
PARIS, Aug. 24.—Ambassador Herrick has sent to Minister Stovall at Bern and to American Consuls throughout Switzerland the following telegram in regard to the arrangements made for getting American refugees out of that country:

"Arrangements have been made for 1,000 passengers to leave Geneva Wednesday, August 26; for 1,000 more on Thursday; for 500 on Friday; and 500 more on Saturday, all probably with a reasonable amount of baggage."

"These passengers must be made to understand that France is at war and Paris under military law. The Government is showing special consideration for Americans, not only in permitting them to traverse France in such large numbers but in providing them with transportation by land and sea, when all means of transportation are required for military purposes."

"Hence they must cheerfully do their part, and must agree to go to designated hotels in Paris and to sail by designated ships from Havre, all of which will be regular vessels of the French transatlantic line. Accommodations on these steamships will be assigned by an embassy committee, and they must be accepted, even if passengers are less comfortable and more crowded than in times of peace."

"Such passengers as desire to proceed



The above map shows the harbor and the bays of the seaport of Kiaochow—the area covered by the German lease is about 117 square miles—and any point on the shore of the bay.

The German Government declared Kiaochow a free port in 1899, and by arrangement with the Chinese Government a branch of the imperial maritime customs was established there. The trade of the country centered in Tsing-tao. The railway, of which two stations are shown, one at Tsing-tao and the other at the Great Harbor, connects Tsing-tao with the capital of the province and a continuation of the same line provides for a junction with the main Peking-Hankow railway.

HUNTINGTONS CONFIRM REPORT OF DETENTION

Reach London and Tell of Arrest as Spies by the German Authorities.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Archer M. Huntington, president of the American Geographical Society, and Mrs. Huntington arrived in London today from the Continent.

Mr. Huntington confirmed the reports that he and his wife had been arrested in Germany as spies. He said they left Carlsbad in their automobile for Nuremberg two hours before news that war had been declared between Germany and Russia reached Carlsbad. At Nuremberg they were arrested and held in the police station from 5 o'clock in the morning until 2 o'clock that afternoon.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Huntington were compelled to take off all their clothing and a thorough search was made of their clothes and papers. Their automobile, of French make, was commandeered and Mr. Huntington's valet, an Englishman, was made a prisoner of war.

After being released from the police station Mr. and Mrs. Huntington were allowed to remain in Nuremberg under police surveillance until August 18, when they got accommodations on a special train for Amsterdam.

Mr. Huntington said that so far as he could see all Germany was enthusiastic over the war. "The people clearly wanted it," he said, "and they had no doubt of its immediate success. Among the signs I saw on military automobiles, which illustrate the confidence of the Germans, were: 'William, Emperor of Europe,' 'William, King of Russia,' and 'On to Paris.'"

SEE JAP HAND IN CABLE HITCH.

Interruption in Service Credited to War Move.

What is believed to be an indication of the first actual aggressive military activity by Japan in Far Eastern waters is the interruption of the coast cable service between Tsing-tao and Shanghai and between Tsing-tao and Chefoo, announced yesterday at the office of the Commercial Cable Company. Tsing-tao is the capital of the German province of Kiaochow. Shanghai, 400 miles south on the Chinese coast, and Chefoo, 75 miles north by land on the peninsula of Shantung, are important commercial centres. Chefoo is 50 miles west of Weihaiwei, owned by England, and but 75 miles by water from Port Arthur.

BELGIANS SAVE LOCOMOTIVES.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—In order to prevent their falling into the hands of the Germans 300 locomotives belonging to the Belgian railways were brought from Belgium to Paris today.

JAPAN'S FLEET OPENS ATTACK ON GERMANS AT KIAO-CHOW

Continued from First Page.

formation of what is transpiring in the China Sea. A hospital ship is being equipped by the Red Cross, and the Ladies Patriotic Association, with its membership of 100,000, is arranging to provide for the families of the men of the army and navy who are called into service. The association is furnishing comfort packages to the soldiers through the volunteer purses.

EXPECT LONG SIEGE.

LONDON, August 24.

Officials of the Japanese Embassy here expressed the opinion to-day that the Japanese operations against Kiaochow would be prolonged in order to avoid needless loss of life, and that therefore any one who had expected that the Japanese would occupy the German port almost immediately after a declaration of war would be disappointed.

No news has yet been received in London of either Japanese or German operations in the Far East.

JAPAN'S WAR GROUNDS.

Treaty With England and to Insure Lasting Peace.

Cable Dispatch to the East and West News Bureaus. TOKYO, Aug. 24.—An authority on the Far Eastern affairs reviewed thus the present situation. The grounds for Japan's declaration of war on Germany are: Japan is in honor bound by the provisions of the Anglo-Japanese alliance to take measures in cooperation with her ally. To insure a lasting peace in the Far East. That Japan's action was actuated by these motives is seen in her declaration to restore eventually Kiaochow to China, her pledge to maintain the integrity of China and the principle of open door, and finally in her determination after full consultation with her ally to limit her warlike operation in the China Sea.

England, America and Japan have pursued in the Far East the commercial policy—to seek open markets. The German Far Eastern policy had a dual purpose—imperial-colonial and commercial. The seizure of Kiaochow was the first manifestation of the Kaiser's mailed fist policy. The securing of railway, mining and other concessions in the province of Shantung was the beginning of German

commercial programme in China. She aimed for the acquisition of exclusive markets. By the acquisition of Kiaochow Germany inaugurated the policy of European aggression in China, threatening its disruption. To Japan Kiaochow in the hands of Germany became a menace. The integrity of China and the peace in the Far East were thus in constant danger of being threatened. It is a matter of deep regret to Japan that Germany did not comply with the terms of Japan's ultimatum and evacuate Kiaochow. Had this been done war would have been avoided. Following the war with China in 1894-95 Japan evacuated Port Arthur, listening to the counsel of Germany, Russia and France. The ultimatum Japan sent to Germany was identical with the one later handed to Japan in 1895. Japan accepted the advice of Germany. Germany has refused to follow Japan's example and has thereby precipitated the conflict.

FILIPINOS RESTLESS.

Believe War in Far East Will Endanger Their Liberties.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

MANILA, Aug. 24.—Japan's aggression against Kiaochow is creating widespread unrest among the Filipinos. The natives feel that the United States will become involved in the European war as a result of Japan's action. The political leaders among the Filipinos are now apathetic regarding the Jones bill, introduced in the Congress at Washington and providing for a greater measure of self-government in the Philippines.

RAZE HIGH BUILDINGS.

German Also Destroy Railroad Bridge to Kiaochow.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

TSING-TAO, Aug. 24.—The cipher message from Emperor William addressed to the Tsing-tao garrison, in which they were called upon to defend the position to the uttermost, was read aloud at roll call last Friday evening. It was received stoically.

The Germans have dynamited all the tall structures here which might be of any assistance in an attacking fleet in giving them sighting points. They have also destroyed the railroad bridge at the boundary of their leased territory, and they have razed the Chinese villages within the territory. The inhabitants of these villages have been compensated.

WILLIAM OF WIED FLEES.

Report Mpret of Albania on His Way to Germany.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Daily Mail's Venice correspondent telegraphs that Prince William of Wied, mpret of Albania, and his family have arrived at Brindisi on their way to Germany. Albania, the correspondent says, is in a state of anarchy.

ROME, Aug. 24.—No definite information has reached Rome confirming the report that Prince William of Wied has fled from Albania. Reports on the subject are conflicting. It is believed here that the report of his flight is highly probable since his position before the war was none too well established and since the general war has begun all support of the Powers which have kept him in Durazzo has been withdrawn.

Reports from Albania say that the people are divided among themselves in political opinion and that they agree only in their general refusal to pay taxes and in their opposition to conscription.

TROOPS LEAVE ALBANIA.

French Go to Montenegro as Bodyguard for King Nicholas.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—A despatch from Scutari reports that all the Powers have withdrawn their forces belonging to the international commission to Albania. The English troops have sailed for Malta, the Austrians have gone home, the Germans have sailed for Austria, the French have gone to Montenegro to act as a bodyguard for King Nicholas and the Italians have started for home.

ALBANIANS ENTER AVLONA.

Rome Despatch Says Insurgents Have Occupied City.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Telegraphing from Rome, the correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says a message has been received there from Avlona, Albania, declaring that Albanian insurgents have entered the city and raised their flag.

KEEP IN TOUCH.

With the European situation and financial and crop reports in United States by reading THE SUN—Morning, Sunday and Evening. Subscription rates will be found on the Editorial page—Ad.

OVER LABOR DAY EXCURSIONS



Niagara Falls
\$1000 West Shore R. R.
\$1125 New York Central

Tickets on sale Sept. 4 for 6.00 p.m. train and after; also on Sept. 5 and 6. Returning until Sept. 9.

Thousand Islands, Adirondack and Green Mountains
One way fare plus \$2.00 round trip
Tickets on sale Sept. 4 for 6.00 p.m. train and after; and Sept. 5. Returning on Sept. 8.

New York State Fair Syracuse, N.Y.
Round Trip, \$10.50. Tickets on sale Aug. 29, 30 and 31; final return limit, Sept. 7.

Canadian National Exhibition Toronto
New York Central \$12.75 Rail and Steamer West Shore \$11.50
\$3.80 All Rail 12.55
Tickets on sale Sept. 2 and 9, return limit, Sept. 9 and 14, respectively.

Excursion Bulletin
and complete particulars regarding Labor Day excursions may be obtained at any New York Central ticket agent or address General Eastern Passenger Agent 1215 Broadway New York
New York Phone 6812 Madison
Brooklyn Phone 167 Main

